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POWER.
 Wednesday.....Natural Gas
 Thursday.....Medjeska
 Friday and Saturday.....Julius Caesar
 THE GRAND.
 All week.....New Mexico
 HARTMAN'S.
 Thursday.....Frank DeWitt Talmage
 SMITH'S.
 All Week.....Vaudeville

WEATHER.
 WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—For Lower Michigan—Snow, except fair in western upper Michigan; colder; northwesterly winds.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES

Rutherford B. Hayes held a unique place among the conspicuously great men of the last quarter-century's history. From the throes of a fiercer political struggle than ever before or since rocked the mad passions of inflamed partisans he emerged to take the most exalted official station known to our form of government. After four years of uneventful service as chief executive he retired to private life and comparative obscurity. Whether the result of the memorable electoral contest of 1876-77 was a thoroughly impartial and patriotic one will never be agreed upon by the partisans of either Tilden or Hayes. It will ever be cause for regret that any reason for suspicion was associated with it.

Now that the much maligned ex-president is dead, it were better to draw the veil of charity before this great national episode and to rate the man where he truly belongs—among the foremost of American soldiers, patriots and statesmen. His genius was of the genius that accepts the inevitable with philosophical resignation. He esteemed the glory of American citizenship as ineffably brighter and better than the heritage of royalty. He was a commoner by instinct, by association and by education. His ideal of government was that the least governed people are the best governed, and when he retired to private life he took to his daily avocation of spirit of crushed pride, but an ambition to be as good a citizen as he had been ruler. His example must exert a salutary influence on coming generations.

Ex-President Hayes was 70 years old at the time of his death. He was born in Ohio in 1822. When the civil war broke out he enlisted as an officer of volunteers, and for gallant services was promoted to the rank of major general. He resigned his military rank in 1865 to enter congress. He was elected governor of Ohio in 1867, 1869 and 1870. He was made president March 4, 1877. Under his administration the civil service law was enacted and the south was reconciled. Silver was remonetized over his veto.

He was a man of strength in every essential of manhood. His death will be mourned by thousands who knew his genial nature and rugged honesty of purpose.

THIS IS BUSINESS.

It may strike the disinterested citizen that the continued agitation of river improvement is something of a chestnut, but the average disinterested citizen has no conception of the immense benefits to result from a deep channel to Lake Michigan by the way of the Grand river hence a continued agitation of the subject is necessary to bring him to a correct understanding of the subject.

The action taken by the citizens' committee meeting last night is in the line of progress. It signifies that the debates, discussions and estimates with which we have been agreeably and disagreeably surprised, will be centralized into a positive effort to attain tangible results. The effort will not fail of success for the men behind it are resolute, successful business men.

There are no insurmountable obstacles in the way of favorable legislation. The legislature will not be asked to permit us to vote to tax somebody else. It will be asked to remove the constitutional inhibition so that we may vote to tax ourselves. This will injure nobody and imperil nobody's interests. There can be no valid nor controlling objection to this proposition. After the legislature shall confer upon us the power and authority to tax ourselves, or to issue bonds to raise funds, we can decide the issue for or against the proposed improvement. There ought to be no opposition to this application to the legislature.

The bonds, if issued, can be made payable long after the improvement shall be made. The benefit of the improvement will be apparent by that time. Then everybody will regret that the improvement was not made sooner. That is the experience of other cities in such cases.

NO POLITICAL CAPITAL.

It is represented that if the republicans vote to appropriate enough money to make Michigan's world's fair exhibit truly representative of the state, the democrats will make political capital of the proceeding. Such a representation is trifling and absurd. What capital can be made out of an act that provides that Michigan shall not hold a fifth rate place in the states represented at the fair?

What citizens of Michigan will be

proud of his state at Chicago if he shall there learn by comparison that the legislature was too meagerly to display the state's resources? What political capital can atone for the shame and disgrace each one will suffer by reason of a shabby and inconspicuous exhibit? None at all.

The democrats in the last legislature refused to appropriate an amount sufficient to make a creditable display. They must forever bear the odium of their own niggardliness. Proceeding under its own estimates, the democratic board of world's fair managers has discovered that it has not enough money to complete its plans. A deficit exists; first, because not enough was appropriated; second, because there is now no money to proceed. For this state of affairs the democrats and democrats only are responsible. No blame of any kind can attach to republicans. No political capital of any kind can be made except to the injury of democrats.

If the democrats had begun to build a state building, a necessary one, and the funds were exhausted before its completion, a refusal to finish it would be regarded as unwarrantable. No question of political capital would be allowed to defeat such an end. The same case is presented in this world's fair emergency. The duty of the legislature is first to ignore politics; second, personal enmities, and third, to appropriate money enough to exhibit Michigan's resources at the fair.

SENATOR BARNARD'S bill providing for the appointment of a chaplain for the Soldiers' home, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum, is a self-commemorative measure. At present the chaplain is compelled to render almost as much spiritual aid and comfort to the inmates as a regularly installed pastor to his flock and his remuneration is not in any respect commensurate with his labors.

HERREWS need no longer be married by Jewish rites. The supreme lodge of B'nai B'rith has suspended the law so far as its members are concerned. While the change in itself is not one of special importance, yet it illustrates a tendency, now displayed by all great religions, to pay less attention to forms and ceremonies and more to the inherent meaning of their fundamental truths.

SENATOR STOCKBRIDGE was formally and duly elected to be his own successor by the legislature yesterday. The wild and improbable rumor that another result would be reached, said to have emanated from Washington, sounds at this date like the plunk of a disappointed statesman's fall from grace.

MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY has been renominated for the United States senate by the republicans of the Pennsylvania legislature. There is no shrewder, more far-sighted man in the senate than Mr. Quay, and his re-election is a tribute to one of the greatest politicians this country has ever produced.

According to the Chicago Journal's coal market statistician the poor people of that city, residing on the west side, are taxed one cent per pound for coal during the cold snaps. The unbolty extortion is practiced by bucket dealers, whose coal is said to be white in comparison with their souls.

That breezy democratic sheet, the Lansing Journal, has come out with a new dress, make up, and eight pages. May its shadow never grow less and in the future may its editor see the error of his ways and reform. Here's success anyhow!

AFTER lying in the back room of an undertaker's establishment for six years, the body of a Pennsylvania man has just been buried. This would have been rather hasty for a Philadelphia funeral, but it occurred in Northeast.

Fifty young women escaped from the burning Kenwood institute in their night clothes the other night, and then two of them rushed back into the burning building to rescue two matinee tickets.

DAN LAMONT, it is said, will again be Mr. Cleveland's private secretary. Then we may look for another series of those masterfully written messages that made Mr. Cleveland famous.

CHATTANOOGA is without a drop of water, owing to the freezing of the river. If Chattanooga were located over in Kentucky, the situation would not be so critical.

PENNSYLVANIA coke miners are preparing to strike. With the Homestead lesson before them it would seem as if Pennsylvania miners ought to learn a few things, but they don't.

There seems to be a moderate consensus of opinions among lawyers that justices of the peace should draw salaries. The fee system tends to discourage litigation.

It takes the mills of the gods a long time to do a little grinding; but they get there in the end. A cigarette factory burned at Richmond, Virginia, yesterday.

ROBERT HARRISON'S paper will resume publication in a few days. Russ would do well to syndicate with Carter Harrison of the Chicago Times.

It is reported that Sam Small has quit preaching, to return to journalism. "There is more joy," etc.

CHARLES HANFORD'S CAREER.

Charles H. Hanford, who opens in "Julius Caesar" in Powers' opera house Friday night, is the youngest tragedian ever on the American stage. Mr. Hanford has just passed his 30th year, but although few in years he is rich in experience. He was born in Amador county, Calif., in 1862, and settled in Virginia with his family early in life. From there Mr. Hanford was sent to school in Washington, D. C. It was in the national capital that Mr. Hanford first conceived the idea of going upon

the stage. At the graduating exercises of the high school Hanford was selected to deliver the valedictory. He did this with such fervor and dramatic strength that Mrs. John A. Logan, who was in the audience, among the many who were impressed by Hanford's delivery, sent for him at the conclusion of the exercises and urged him to adopt the stage as a profession. Several years after this Hanford was discovered by Stafford and engaged by him to play small parts.

It was while Hanford was with this organization that he first gained a thorough insight into the life of an actor. He was only in the cast on certain nights, and the nights he was not on the bills he was compelled to occupy his spare time at the door and afterward in "counting the house." Then Stafford and his wife and young Hanford, who was then 18 years of age, would assemble in Stafford's room and talk over the day's, or rather the night's business, each one making suggestions. So well did young Hanford fill the parts assigned him that Stuart Robeson, who saw some of his performances, engaged him for his support in the "Two Brothers." While Hanford continued to receive an offer from Lawrence Barrett, which he accepted, and from that time he has played the leading roles with Booth and Barrett, Booth and Modjeska and Julia Marlowe.

While Mr. Hanford was with Messrs. Booth and Barrett, at every performance of "Julius Caesar," he played Marc Antony to the Brutus of Edwin Booth and the Cassius of Lawrence Barrett. His work was so good in this heroic role that the newspapers invariably divided the honors equally between Booth, Barrett and Hanford. Barrett was always more or less reserved and beyond being polite to the members of his company he never went further. Booth, on the other hand, was genial. One night in Baltimore, after the curtain had rung down on "Julius Caesar," Mr. Booth sent for Mr. Hanford to come to his dressing room. On that night the peroration of Marc Antony had received seven curtain calls and the audience had insisted upon Mr. Hanford's taking two of them alone. Mr. Booth, after complimenting Mr. Hanford upon his work, suggested that at some future time he star in "Julius Caesar." "It is," said the eminent tragedian, "the greatest of all Shakespeare's historical tragedies. The work is more satisfactory and the appreciation of any audience keener than in any tragedy ever enacted. Your conception of Antony has never been surpassed and I predict for you a brilliant future."

A year later, when the death of Lawrence Barrett dissolved the partnership between these two famous tragedians, Mr. Hanford, acting upon the advice of Mr. Booth, purchased from the estate of Mr. Barrett all the scenery, properties, etc., used by Booth and Barrett in their production of "Julius Caesar." He was then under contract to Julia Marlowe for a season at the Madison Square Theatre. As soon as that contract expired Mr. Hanford set about his first starring tour. He secured from Buffalo, E. R. Spencer, who had been with him with Booth and Barrett for the role of Cassius, and Ernest Matlack of New York for that of Brutus. His friends wanted him to play either Cassius or Brutus, arguing that they were the star parts. Mr. Hanford refused, however, and with good reason.

Said he: "The public would say of my performance of these parts: 'Oh, yes he is pretty good, but then we have seen Edwin Booth or Lawrence Barrett and they are beyond comparison.' Now, my part of Marc Antony is an individuality, the same as is Booth's Hamlet and Barrett's Cassius."

The scenery used in Mr. Hanford's production of "Julius Caesar" is the same that was used by Booth and Barrett in their presentation of this tragedy. On account of its size, however, it was never used except on stages where there was more than the usual height and width. For this reason this scenery was used only in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Boston.

The newspapers in the cities where Mr. Hanford has used this scenery have not only for its beauty but from historical point of view. It was painted by the celebrated Gerome from views now in possession of the British museum.

This evening "Natural Gas" with its side-splitting funniness will be seen in The Powers.

Tomorrow evening the incomparable Modjeska will act "Rosalind" in The Powers.

STATE PRESS SENTIMENT.
 Now there is talk of a daily religious newspaper in Chicago. Just where they will get subscribers in that city does not appear.—Eaton Rapids Journal.

The beer guzzlers in St. Louis enjoy the privilege of a wage for a nickel, but the British workers are growing wild-eyed in wondering how they will get along without dividends.—Detroit Free Press.

There are symptoms that the usual rumors with regard to the peach trees having been frozen are about to be thrown at the head of the conservative. The legislature, acting as a state board of health, should take steps to stop the threatened epidemic.—Muskegon News.

A Chattanooga judge decided that he would not hold poor people arrested for stealing coal and dismissed several cases from his court. The judge was not law but under the coal robbery combine it is justice.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

The Panama scandal appears to be arriving at the point where it should have started. It is becoming a national instead of a partisan affair.—Detroit Tribune.

It is feast or famine with people living along the Ohio river. They have scarcely any water at all, or too much of it.—Saginaw Courier-Herald.

Stone Masons Adjourn.
 Tomorrow, Jan. 17.—The International Stone Masons' association finished their business today, and adjourned to meet in Indianapolis next January. The following officers were elected: President, John McGregor, Indianapolis; vice-president, James Powell, Denver; secretary, George Jones, Pittsburgh; treasurer, Valentine Arnold, Pittsburgh.

For a Big Purse.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—Joe Goldard and Ed Smith will fight to a finish for \$15,000 and the heavy weight championship of America on March 3, before the Olympic club of New Orleans.

Democratic Nominates Ross.
 HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 17.—The democratic legislative caucus today nominated by acclamation Senator George Ross of Bucks county, for United States senator.

"Heard about old Hardcash's trouble with his wife."
 "No, what was it?"
 "She found a memorandum reading 'Ribbon for type-writer' in his pocket last week, and Hardcash has been at work ever since trying to explain." Truth.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

New uses are being found for fur almost every day, and it figures both on day and evening gowns, on tea-gowns, and, needless to say, on outdoor wraps of every description. One border of fur is often not considered sufficient for skirts and capes, and the former have sometimes as many as five rows, the trimming reaching quite to the knees. Belt exists, which are very full at the edge, and no longer form a straight, compact line at the sides, are yet further increased in width by ruffles and bouffants, and Empire bows are placed at intervals above such trimmings.

There is attention for today a pelisse of tomato-red cloth with leather collar and cuffs. The pelisse is of cloth,



also edged with beaver, which makes a heading for the black lace flounce. The latter forms jabots at the back and in front. There are black velvet bretelles with shoulder knots. A tomato-red felt hat, trimmed with black plumes completes the costume.

For outdoor wear handsome borders of feathers are used on colored velvets of the "mirror" or shot type, and generally take the form of a short double cape and skirt, with which is worn a blouse of shot or plaid silk, short to the waist, and finished with a broad Empire band, either of the silk or velvet, and long slide in repousse metal. Faced cloth is much used for calling costumes and is also fashionable for evening wear, trimmed with fur and passementerie. Such a gown in cream-white cloth, bordered with dark brown fur, and with full sleeves of cream faille, and a little heart-shaped stomacher of pearl and crystal ornamented with a cloth. The metal gown, at was accompanied by a little cape of cloth, edged with fur.

CARE OF LAMPS.

If a lamp is properly brushed out with a soft little brush, which may be kept for the purpose, there is no need of washing the burner. All that is necessary is to wipe the burner out in every part with a soft flannel or cotton cloth, which should also be kept for the purpose. This keeps the burner bright and free from surplus oil and dust. The best way of treating a wick is to brush it to the charred part and thus allow it to trim itself. If the wick is used it is apt to be uneven until the flame has burned it even. A few drops of alcohol will do more to remove the dust and smoke from the inside of a lamp chimney and leave it crystal bright than a quart of water. When dust is difficult to remove apply a little alcohol on a cloth. The metal work of a lamp is best kept bright by rubbing it firmly and polishing it with a little kerosene on a soft cloth. Do not use sticky old cloths for cleaning lamps, but wash out your lamp cloths and lamp burner frequently and see that they are clean when used.

FRENCH KNACK IN DRESS.

The French woman excels all other women in her attention to the details of dress. She will live on one meal a day, if necessary, to save the money to always have neat shoes and gloves. Her dress may be of cheap material, but no dirt spots are allowed to stay on it, no buttons are left to dangle for want of a timely thread, and she never neglects to have her shoes and gloves always have neat shoes and gloves. Her dress may be of cheap material, but no dirt spots are allowed to stay on it, no buttons are left to dangle for want of a timely thread, and she never neglects to have her shoes and gloves always have neat shoes and gloves. Her dress may be of cheap material, but no dirt spots are allowed to stay on it, no buttons are left to dangle for want of a timely thread, and she never neglects to have her shoes and gloves always have neat shoes and gloves.

HOW TO SHAKE HANDS.

"No, that's no longer the style," said one girl to another as her friend raised her arm until the immense puff of her velvet sleeve was on a level with her head. "No, we don't shake hands in the arm any more. At present the ceremony is performed very low down. The arm is held rather stiff and the hands meet as near the knees as possible. The clasp is the same as it is the shake. Wait until we reach home and I'll give you an object lesson in the new way of shaking," she continued.

Learned it at school and not from a book. Our principal taught us, and forbade the girls to salute each other except in the prescribed manner—that is, a kiss on either cheek. While your lips are touching your friend's right cheek, her's are taking the powder off yours, and vice versa.

NEW MOTHER-IN-LAW STORY.

Several young ladies were in a field watching the milkmaid milk a cow. Suddenly a wild bull is seen rushing toward the group with lowered head, uplifted tail, and bellowing furiously. The young ladies were in dismay. They were so close to the cow, the milkmaid, in the other hand, kept milking perfectly unconcerned. As soon as the furious animal got within a few feet of his victims, he turned and fled in dismay.

"Why did he run away?" asked one of the young ladies.
 "He got scared of this cow I'm milking. She's his mother-in-law," replied the milkmaid.—Texas Siftings.

UNIVERSALIST WOMEN'S PLANS.

About twenty-five of the women of the Universalist church met at the residence of Mrs. Lane, at the corner of Fulton street and Jefferson avenue yesterday afternoon to devise plans to raise money for the new church building (formerly the old church). It was decided to give a Valentine day social on the evening of February 12, at the new church building. If it shall be completed by that time, if not, at the residence of some of the women. It was

also decided to have a series of sales and fairs.

ITEMS ABOUT WOMEN.

Miss Anna Hawes, daughter of Senator James Hawes, of Massachusetts, is said to be asked to more dinners and luncheons than any other woman in Washington, for her pleasing wit and agreeable manners make her a most delightful guest.

Lady Pauncefoot, wife of the British minister at Washington, finds that city overwhelmingly sociable. On a recent afternoon she had calls from 1,400 visitors whom she had never seen nor heard of. She had made an informal announcement that she would be "at home" from 1 to 3 o'clock.

Lady Florence Lane asserts that she knows a woman who is captain of a ship, her sex unknown to her employers, and two disguised women who are among the most skillful of pilots. She ought with propriety and that women make unsurpassable mates.

There is a woman in Kansas who not only supports her husband, but being too deeply engaged in politics, but is paying, in installments, the expenses of his first wife's funeral.

Annie Beant's Oregon experience was to be frozen up within fifteen miles of her lecture platform and to be unable to know how few tickets had been sold in anticipation of her talk.

POINTS ABOUT MEN.

Gladstone has now attained a greater age than any other prime minister of England ever reached. Lord Palmerston died in harness on the eve of his 82d birthday. Chatham died at 70, Fox at 57, Pitt at 47, Canning at 58, and when Sir Robert Peel met with his fatal accident he was 62. Earl Russell attained the age of 86, but did not hold office after he was 74. Lord Beaconsfield died at 77. Gladstone has completed his 83d year.

Professor Morse of Salem, Mass., has solved the problem of house-heating in a curious fashion. He has built a house with all its rooms fronting southward, and only a passage on the north. Almost the whole southern front of the house is made of glass, and by means of reflectors Professor Morse is enabled on sunny days to heat his whole house with sunshine alone. At night, and on cloudy days he has hearth fires going.

It has been learned that Luskina, an Austrian who was arrested recently in Paris as a spy, really intended to exhibit there a picture purporting to be a correct representation of the tragedy involving the lives of Crown Prince Rudolph and Baroness von Sotomayor. The Austrian government connived at his arrest, and he was liberated on destroying the picture.

Up to date eight Kentuckians are talked about for the success of Mr. Carlisle in case the senator becomes a United States senator. Mr. Carlisle, Knott, General John Brown, ex-Governor Buckner and four congressmen—Breckinridge, McCrory, Stone and Goodnight—are among the possibilities.

An English journal claims that most great men have blue eyes. It cites Napoleon, Bismarck, Gladstone, and president of the United States except Harrison.

Claude Matthews, the new governor of Indiana, spent the first money he ever earned—25 cents, paid for routing out bribe—on a ticket to the circus.

Senators Daniel and Blackburn and Messrs. W. L. Wilson and Bonrucker will attend a democratic banquet in Frederick, Md., on the 26th inst.

Charles Emory Smith, who was minister to Russia, says the czar is "a sedate, sensible, sober-minded, fearless man, firm and resolute in action."

Governor Cleave of Maine selected three of the handiest men in his own town to be members of his staff.

The republic of Texas once had a secretary of the navy who never saw a ship, or even an ocean, gulf or bay.

HIT AND MISS BREVITIES.

Now that it has been reported that Gresham has seen Cleveland, curiosity will naturally be aroused as to whether Cleveland will go home one better.—Evening Wisconsin.

Mr. Cleveland has never made a private snap of official station by appointing relatives, law partners and old cronies to fat offices. We don't think Mr. Russell's prospects are brilliant.—Troy Press.

The complete returns from the Jackson banquet are not in, but conservative estimates indicate that at least four-fifths of the orators decided that Grover is a bigger man than Andrew was.—Washington Post.

The advance of the price of whisky in the west has not interfered with its consumption. In Chicago, for instance, prices have nothing to do with the case. It is the happy point at which to stop the supply that troubles Chicago.—Buffalo News.

Heary Watterson is coming to California to lecture on "Money and Morals." He will take our money, of course, but are we not prepared to say whether we will accept his morals in return for it.—San Jose Mercury.

An Alabama man recently sent Grover a bushel of potatoes, and since then the president-elect has been busy night and day, including Sunday, in a vain endeavor to decide whether it was a friendly donation or a slur in consequence of Murphy's election to the senate.—Chicago Mail.

ALLEGED TO BE FUNNY.

One base ball rumor does not make an early spring.—New York World.

Miss Keedick—that girl can't be a Bostonian. Miss Gaskett—Why not? Miss Keedick—Why, I can understand every word she says.—Detroit Free Press.

"Miss Hawkins is an awfully cold woman." "She is, indeed. Why, she's so cold that wherever she goes on rainy days it snows."—Vogue.

Mistress (to cook)—But why do you want to leave, Mary?
 Cook—I don't like the cookery, mum.

Mistress—Why, you cook the things yourself!
 Cook—Yes, I know, mum. But I'm only a plain cook, and I thought when I came here that you would make some tasty dishes now and again, mum!

—Dick May.

Mr. Jones.—The newspaper tells of a man who lost his wife, and in less than two months his hair was as white as snow.

Mr. Jones.—That's nothing so very wonderful. Why, I knew of a gray-headed man who lost his wife and in less time than that his hair was as black as jet.—Amusing Journal.

Professor (Vassar College).—Now, young ladies, I desire to direct your attention to one of the most remarkable of the planets, Saturn, which has two beautiful rings—

—Grouse.—How splendid!—Jewellers Weekly.

Wool.—There is one thing I greatly admire about the Lady of Liberty down the bay.

Van Pelt.—What is that?
 Wool.—She keeps her back turned on New Jersey—Brooklyn Life.

NEWS OF THE HOTELS.

Twenty-eight feet of snow fell in Traverse City the first winter after I moved there." was the astonishing statement made by Judge J. G. Rame-dell of Traverse City, as he rubbed his hands in front of the fire place in Sweden's yesterday afternoon. "It's a fact, though," continued the judge. "I measured it. I had a perfectly level board so arranged that not a particle of wind could touch it. Every morning I measured the snow that had fallen. It snowed a little nearly every day throughout the entire winter. After the last-snow fall, I footed up my records, and twenty-eight feet of snow had fallen. There had not been more than three feet and a half of snow on the level though. It had kept settling. Several winters we have had deeper snow than that; but I have never since measured the actual fall. This winter we have about three feet. The snow is not yet deep enough to do any damage to wheat, and it is too early yet for the forest trees to be injured. I hope that this has been our coldest winter. If we have a cold snap late in February or in March there is no telling how much damage will be done to fruit trees. But there is a danger now. When the mornings are warm and sunny and the nights cold, those are the days that work injury to the fruit trees. Everything thaws up in the morning and freezes at night. I have seen the coldest weather in the winter come in March. Fruit trees do not stand much of a show then. If we can have our cold weather now, and do not have enough snow to smother the wheat, this will be a good winter all around."

"I shall try to induce the horsemen to hold a spring meeting of some kind in the city of Muskegon in the Morton last night. We can have mile dashes or mile and a sixteenth dashes and create a great deal of interest without going to much expense. I think the August meeting will be as good as any in the country. Our stakes are with one or two exceptions fully as large as those of any of the other cities in the circuit. There is no reason why we should not get good horses, probably as good as you had last year. Some of the best drivers in the country are coming. I think C. W. Williams will be here with some of his colts. Allerton probably will not come. I don't think Williams will run any more risks by taking him away from home, but Allerton has several colts that are showing up well, and bid fair to make their horses for his laurels. Williams may bring some of them here. Such pacers as Flying Jib, Hal Pointer and Direct will not come unless something special is offered, but something in that line may yet be done."

"Our new car shops are a great institution," said S. T. Williams of Muskegon at the Morton last night. "We have been waiting for them for some time, but had confidence that they would finally get to running. Horey and McCracken are behind them, so there will be no financial difficulties. The shops will be a valuable addition to our industries and will go a long way toward replacing the saw-mills that have been shut down. It will probably be a good thing for Muskegon when the last saw mill is gone, and the business of the city is no longer disturbed by the removal of three or four of them every year. But notwithstanding the loss of the mills, Muskegon has been growing rapidly the last several years. We gained at least 3,000 population in 1892, and will do equally well in 1893."

Butterflies as Food.
 One would not imagine that butterflies were a very nourishing article of diet, yet millions of them are eaten every year by the Australian aborigines. They congregate in vast quantities on the rocks of the Baguon mountains, and the natives secure them by kindling fires of damp wood, which smoke very much, and thus suffocate the little insects.

"You will excuse me for saying so."

Miss Hawkins, but you have a beautiful foot." "So I've been told. Mr. Gappy—and perhaps you will excuse me for saying that you ought to see papa's."

WEDNESDAY
 JAN 18
 1893



TO-NIGHT the famous annual

debate between chosen representatives of Yale and Harvard Universities will take place in Cambridge, Mass.

Each of the two great seats of learning will be represented by three orators, selected because regarded as the ablest debaters in their respective universities. They will discuss the question "Resolved that the freedom of the railroads be further limited by national legislation."

WAGNER WAFFLE IRONS



And then with the aid of a cook book the rest will be very easily accomplished.

The Wagner are the best Waffle Irons yet invented. The long wooden handles preclude all possibility of burning the fingers. Being made with a Detachable Hinge, the cleaning is very quickly and easily done, as they are readily taken apart and access gained to every part.

Please Remember

We are still selling the finest of heating stoves—Gas Stoves, Oil Stoves and Coal stoves.

You Can Find

In our stores the greatest variety in the line of Japanese Ware, Tin Ware and Wooden Ware you may want.

EVERYTHING in the hardware line, from an one-half oz tack to a Clothes Mangle.

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